

DC
12/22/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Groesbeck, Abraham, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1304 West Washington Boulevard not for publication

city or town Chicago vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60654

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William C Wheeler SHP 12-21-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register

other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick, Limestone
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1869-1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Commission on Chicago Landmarks

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Abraham Groesbeck House

The Abraham Groesbeck House, built in 1869 at 1304 West Washington Boulevard, is situated in the middle of the block on the north side of Washington Boulevard, between North Elizabeth and North Ada Streets. Today the street contains mostly low-rise commercial buildings, though in the 1860's and 1870's, when it was simply known as Washington Street, the thoroughfare served as home to some of Chicago's most prominent citizens. Although there are a small number of commercial and residential buildings dating from the 1870's that remain in the area between Halsted and Ashland and Van Buren and Randolph, (including a party-wall residence, with inferior integrity, that is located just to the west of the Groesbeck House) most if not all the remaining buildings date from after the 1871 fire. In addition to being unusual because of its early date, the house is unusual for its excellent integrity. The home retains its red brick Italianate facade with tall round arched windows and is still capped by its original bracketed wood cornice. First-floor interior changes made in the 1890's, including linocrusta wainscoting, parquetry floors and spindlework above the first-floor door openings, show change over time, and do not detract from the building's integrity and contribute to the building's significance. Although converted into commercial use on the first floor and apartments on the second and third, practically all historic detailing has been retained; the major spaces in the entire house are unaltered. With dimensions of 37.5' x 52', the rectangular house, which has a two story brick coach house at the rear of its 37.5' x 180' lot, looks almost exactly as it did during the years it served as a single family home. Although it will remain multifamily, the house is being carefully rehabilitated.

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Originally built as a single-family house, the Groesbeck House is flanked on the west by a three-and-a-half-story residence with a Joliet limestone facade and on the east by a one-story brick commercial building. The houses are set 25' back from Washington Boulevard. At the rear of the Groesbeck House is a 50' yard and the 2-story brick coach house. The coach house opens onto a 20' public alley at the rear of the lot.

The main south facade of the flat-roofed, 3-1/2 story Groesbeck House is basically rectangular. It is four bays wide, although the wall of the two west bays is bowed. The raised foundation story is of smooth-faced limestone with rectangular blocks set in a regular pattern. The three stories above are of red face brick set in a stretcher bond. Capping the house is a deep wood cornice with ornamental paired brackets, separated by modillions and dentils, supporting the overhang. The raised front entrance, reached by a wood staircase with pipe railings, has double doors, each with an ornamental framed pattern at the bottom and a rectangular light at the top. Over the doors is a semicircular light capped by three rows of brick headers. Although narrower, the windows of the house follow a similar configuration. Except for the windows in the east bay, which are paired, all are tall and narrow with round headed arches at the top and bracketed stone sills. Some sill brackets are missing. The windows are topped by two rows of headers and, except for the window immediately over the entrance and the pair of windows east of the front door, have raised keystones. The keystones over the windows on either side of and above the entrance are missing. There is twisted rope molding between the brick exterior wall and each window's frame. In the east bay, the windows are paired, with the second and third-story pairs topped by a single keystone. Windows set in the stone foundation story are 1/3 the height of the upper-story windows and topped by segmental arches. All windows are 1/1 double-hung. There is a boarded up doorway under the staircase.

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The side facades are of common brick. There are no windows on the west facade. There are two oval windows on the east, located at the stair landings.

The rear north facade is common brick and five bays wide. There is corbelled brickwork at the roofline broken in the center bay for drainage. In the center bay of the first floor is the back doorway, accessed from a recently-built wood staircase. Windows on the top two floors are either 4/1 or 1/1 double-hung and topped by a single row of headers set in a segmental arch. The first floor windows are infilled with glass block. Small windows in the foundation story are also topped by segmental arches. Those on the west end of this facade have been altered.

The first floor interior has a central hall plan. Entrance is into a small rectangular vestibule with a tall arched opening separating the vestibule from the long central hall. On the west side of the house are double living parlors opening off this hall. The front parlor, with a bowed window, is entered through double paneled doors topped by an ornamental lattice screen, probably dating from the 1890's, set under a segmental arch. A similar opening, but with pocket doors, separates the two parlors. On the east side of the house hall is a small room that served as Dr. Groesbeck's office, entered through double paneled doors. To the rear of this room is a walkthrough under the stairs leading to another living space. This room, also entered from a small vestibule at the rear of the hall, has been altered by a dropped ceiling and wood wainscoting. A window, however, still exists between this room and a small powder room at the rear of the stairs, a room that was probably once a closet taking borrowed light through the window.

Opening off the rear of the hallway is a staircase with a wide polygonal newel post that narrows at the top, which is turned and topped by a light that was clearly a later addition. The staircase, which has a balustrade with

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slender turned balusters, curves at the landings. At the first floor landing is an oval window flanked by blind arched niches. At the second is another oval window. The 1890's lincrusta wainscoting lines the hallways.

First floor detailing is relatively elaborate compared to the home's simple exterior. There are wide door, window, floor and ceiling moldings, with ornamental round and oval ceiling medallions, from which lights were hung, in the front hall and parlors. There is one marble fireplace, that is original, in the rear parlor. The other first floor fireplaces have been removed. In the office the wood floors, probably dating from the 1890's, have a parquetry border. In the room at the back of Dr. Groesbeck's office is an ornamented radiator with a space inside to keep food warm. Early site visits indicate that much of the woodwork was grained and not painted as it is today.

The second and third floor plans are quite similar, with an apartment opening off the stairhall on each floor. Originally the second and third floors were family living quarters. Off the large front room on each floor is a small room separated from it by a broad arch. On the second floor the large front and rear rooms on the west side of the house have their original marble fireplaces. Moldings are similar to those on the first floor, and some of the wood floors have parquetry borders.

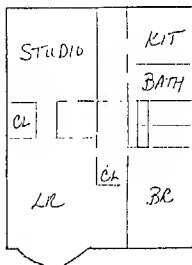
There is a basement under the entire house accessed from a doorway under the front stairs and from a rear interior staircase. Like the first floor, it has a long central hallway with rooms opening off it.

At the rear of the lot is the second building on the property, the 36'4" x 52'3" coach house. It is rectangular and built of common brick. On the south facade is a central sliding door that was originally located on the alley side of the building. To the east of the door is a window topped by a segmental arch. To the west is a window infilled with

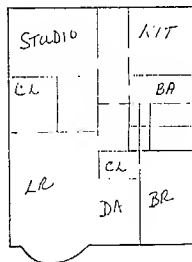
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glass block. There are four 2/2 double-hung windows on the second story topped by segmental arches. On the north facade facing the alley is a wide central door opening. There is a second door topped by a brick hoodmold set in a segmental arch to the east of this opening. To the west is a window that has been infilled with brick. Over the wide alley entrance is an opening with double doors and a pulley arm. On each side is a 1/1 double hung window topped by a brick hoodmold. A small square chimney projects from the roofline of this flat-roofed building. The coach house is flanked on the east by the one-story commercial building and on the west by a two story brick building. Inside, the first floor of the timber frame building is open. Upstairs, there are a few rooms. The smaller room, facing the alley has some wood door and baseboard moldings. The coach house dates from 1869, although it appears to have been enlarged.

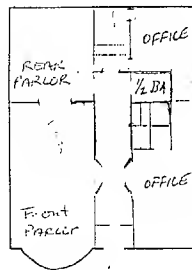
The Abraham Groesbeck House, with its excellent integrity, reflects the lifestyle and office practice of one of Chicago's early physicians. The floorplan and most of the home's handsome historic detailing remain to serve as a reminder of what fine Chicago architecture looked like during the years just preceding the 1871 Chicago Fire.



THIRD LEVEL



SECOND LEVEL



FIRST LEVEL

(NOT SCALED)

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The Abraham Groesbeck House meets Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant because the house is an excellent example of an Italianate town house with elegantly simple but typical stylistic features. In addition, it has 1890's alterations to the first floor interior that contribute to the significance of the house. Built in 1869, and a fine example of architecture predating the Fire of 1871, it is locally significant as one of the few surviving remnants and the best-preserved home in the area from the decades immediately following the Civil War, when there were several high quality Italianate designs among the fashionable residences lining the streets of Chicago's Near West Side. During the 1860's and 70's Washington Street, before it was renamed Washington Boulevard, was recognized as one of the City's most exclusive streets. Yet only this house and the dwelling next door, which has inferior integrity, remain. Because of its excellent integrity, as well as its architectural distinction, the Groesbeck House portrays what the street looked like during post Civil War years. Serving as home and office for Dr. Groesbeck, the generally unaltered interior plan of the house reflects the life style and medical practice of an eminent early member of Chicago's medical profession.

Italianate architecture, along with the Gothic Revival and the Second Empire style, became popular during the 1850's. At a time when America was on the brink of the Industrial Revolution, Americans were captivated by a sense of nostalgia, abandoning more accurate historical representations of architecture in favor of Romantic conceptions of historical architecture. Some builders

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worked from pattern books, such as those by Andrew Jackson Downing; others created their own Romantic images only loosely connected to architectural precedents. In Chicago the Italianate style took hold during the 1850's and persisted roughly until the Panic of 1873 and the ensuing Depression. When prosperity returned, other architectural styles, particularly the Queen Anne, came into fashion. Although the Second Empire style was also popular on the Near West Side, there were several Italianate residences. Examples included the David R. Fraser House at 134 South Racine (early 1860's), the Abner Morton Lewis House at 122 Ashland (1865) and the Carter H. Harrison, Jr. House at the southwest corner of Ashland and Jackson. (@1856). The Fraser House is illustrated in John Drury's Old Chicago Houses. 1 Illustrations of the other two buildings are in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society. They were all quite spartan two-story masonry buildings. Each was topped by a cornice with paired ornamental brackets. The Lewis House had, like the Groesbeck House, a rounded bay adjacent to the front door. Of these examples, only the Groesbeck House remains.

There are two general types of Italianate architecture: one is derived from the urban Italian Renaissance palace, the other from the Italian rural farmhouse or villa. They differ slightly from one another yet share such characteristics as overhanging eaves with ornamental brackets and tall narrow windows capped by segmental or "u" shaped arches. Sometimes windows are paired. The Villa type, based on the Italian farmhouse, with wings, balconies and verandahs is often irregular in shape, though sometimes it takes the form of a symmetrical cube. Carter H. Harrison, Jr.'s house, topped by a cupola, exemplified this form of the rural Italianate type. An existing example is the house built by Charles Hull in 1856 several blocks south of the Groesbeck House in what was then considered a suburban area. Today the address is 800 S. Halsted and, known as Hull House, it is restored as a memorial to Jane Addams. Italianate architecture found in more populated

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areas generally was modeled after the Renaissance city palace. Homes of this type were constructed of masonry. The party wall Groesbeck House, constructed of brick with a rusticated basement story, was closer in derivation to the palace type and built for a more urban setting.

The red brick Groesbeck House was distinctively different in design from its adjacent neighbors. It butts up against the three-story limestone townhouse to the west, which was built in 1876 and, unlike the Groesbeck House, was constructed as a rowhouse, one of five that extended to the corner. The permit for it was pulled by Charles Palmer (no relative of real estate entrepreneur Potter Palmer), who designed the second Palmer House and some residences along Astor Street.²

Faced in the kind of limestone sometimes known as "Athens Marble", its integrity has been severely compromised by the removal of its cornice and the sandblasting of its facade, virtually destroying its incised detailing. In 1873 there was a two story frame house, also set on a 37.5 foot lot, to the east. Although the Groesbeck House differed from its immediate neighbors, it was part of the urban fabric of Washington Street. Elaborate cornices helped to visually tie together the rowhouses and the Groesbeck House, all relatively narrow buildings.

The Groesbeck House was clearly modeled after the more urban type of Renaissance Italian architecture. Like the Italian Renaissance city palace, the Groesbeck House follows the basic scheme of the piano nobile, with the first floor's major rooms raised well above the ground story, differentiated by a base of limestone blocks and reached by steep outside stairs. The tallest windows are located at this level where rooms of state were placed in the Italian Palazzo. Like many urban Italianate designs, the architecture of the Groesbeck House is quite spartan. There are no rich hoodmolds over the windows. Only a rounded bay extending through all three and a half stories breaks the flat unornamented surface of the front facade. Old

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photographs of Italianate and Second Empire homes in the area illustrate a similar crispness of design and austerity.

The architecture of the area was austere. Without drawing any conclusions as to cause and effect, it is interesting to note that historians conclude that the lives of west siders during the 1860's and 1870's also displayed a kind of austerity. Frederick Cople Jahler, author of The Urban Establishment, Upper Strata in Boston, New York, Charleston, Chicago and Los Angeles, comments that "eminent Chicagoans, mostly New Englanders or upstate New Yorkers of New England stock, shared the solemnity of Boston bluebloods rather than the gaiety of patrician New Yorkers and Charlestonians. 3 H.C. Chatfield-Taylor, who grew up on the Near West Side (that he refers to as "The Great West Side"), called the area "Prim town" noting that when the West Side was at its social zenith, the righteousness of New Englanders was in the hearts of our foremost citizens. 4 "A rigid and simplicity of life obtained". 5 "Dancing and cards as well as horse-racing and play-going were tabooed." 6

Dr. Groesbeck came from upstate New York. In 1856, when he arrived in Chicago, Dr. Groesbeck was already an established citizen. He was born May 24, 1810 in Albany. He studied medicine under the tutelage of a Dr. Jonathon Eights and became Dr. Eights' partner for five years after receiving his license from the New York Medical Society in 1831. In 1832 he attended the first case of cholera in Albany and, during the epidemic that followed was in charge of the Cholera Hospital. In 1848, upon the establishment of the Albany Medical College, the faculty recognized the ability of Dr. Groesbeck by conferring upon him an honorary degree. A. T. Andreas, in his 1885 History of Chicago includes a biography of Dr. Groesbeck in which he comments that "His talents had received public recognition long ere this, however, as immediately upon receiving authority to practice, he was appointed physician to the Alms-house at Albany." He moved to Chicago in 1856 with his wife and two daughters and maintained a practice in his home on

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Washington Street until his death on November 25, 1884. 7 No description makes him sound like a jovial patrician. In Charles D. Mosher's 1876 Centennial Historical Album of Chicago Physicians he is described as "an accomplished physician of extended experience, ranking among the leading medical practitioners of the city." 8

The Groesbeck House, with the Doctor's office and formal parlors on the first floor and living quarters above reflects how medicine was practiced by one of Chicago's early--and much admired--physicians. In addition (as pointed out in the Preliminary Staff Summary of Information Report of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks) the life and times of Dr. Groesbeck can be taken as a paradigm of the general caliber of the whole medical profession in Chicago as it made the transition from frontier prairie town to major Midwest city. 9 All doctors were well educated; a number were transplanted Northeasterners, and most belonged to the upper strata of society. Some, such as John T. Temple and Levi T. Boone, made a substantial contribution to the city's economic and political maturation. Temple operated a stagecoach line at the same time as he served on the Board of Health and was a founder of Rush Medical College. Boone, the nephew of pioneer Kentuckian Daniel Boone, was elected as the city's 14th Mayor. He was also first president of the Cook Co. Medical Society.

The mid 1850's, when Groesbeck arrived in Chicago, marked a period of staggering growth for the city. From 1833, when Chicago was incorporated as a town, until 1860, its population grew from 1300 to 109,263, and it changed from a military and Indian trading post first to a city of modest commerce then to a major trade and manufacturing center. The coming of the railroad in the 1850's brought extensive development and wealth to the city and ended Chicago's geographical isolation from the East. The trip from New York took 8 days by train as opposed to 20 by the waterways. By 1856, when the city was the hub of 10 trunk lines, it became the largest primary grain and lumber market in the

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country. The 1850's also marked an influx of Chicago's early business tycoons. Potter Palmer arrived in 1852, Marshall Field in 1858. As the first millions were made in speculating, meatpacking and railroad deals, the city's entrepreneurs began to settle down and concern themselves with school, municipal, cultural and health care issues. It was during this decade that the Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, Northwestern University, the University of Chicago and several hospitals were founded. It was also a time when Chicago's leaders paid attention to getting their wives dressed fashionably and to building mansions that would impress their neighbors. 10

During the 1860's, when Groesbeck built his house, the population explosion continued. In 1870, Chicago's population was 298,977. Thousands of buildings were built, books were published, businesses were begun and the lumber and meatpacking industry continued to expand. Banks grew and retailing thrived. Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company opened in 1867 and Field, Leiter and Company in 1868. By the end of the 1860's Chicago was well on the way to becoming the commercial center of the North American continent.

During these years, as many of Chicago's prominent citizens settled near, the Near West Side became established as the city's first fashionable residential enclave. The streets of the Near West Side--Washington, Jackson and Ashland--were lined with their grand mansions. Several lived on Washington Street, which was emerging as the choice address. An 1887 guide book noted that Washington Street was "the greatest drive of the west side and is bordered by fine residences its entire length.11 Mary Todd Lincoln moved here in 1866 and purchased a home at 1238 Washington. It also served as home to the Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, the 2nd Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, to Dr. Joseph Ross, organizer of Cook County Hospital, and to machine manufacturer Richard Crane. The John J. Glessners lived on Washington before they moved, in 1886, to their H.H. Richardson-designed house on Prairie Avenue. Today only the

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Groesbeck House remains to visually document the lifestyle of Chicago's elite who, during the 1850's, 60's and 70's, lived on the Near West Side.

Descriptions of the development of the area indicate that life was, until the 1871 fire, fairly stable. The path of the fire spared the Near West Side from destruction, and its inhabitants provided food, clothing and shelter for survivors of the tragedy. Nevertheless, following the fire and the subsequent Depression, as Chicago's commercial district moved west, many of the early wealthy residents of the area began to leave the neighborhood for newer fashionable developments on the south side--to Prairie Avenue--and on the north side. Potter Palmer built his castle north of the river in 1882. Starting in the 1880's and in the decades following, many residential buildings were converted to rooming houses or adapted for commercial purposes. In the early 20th Century many were demolished to make way for the commercial and industrial development that characterizes the area today. Chatfield-Taylor lamented in 1917, "Here factories now belch their smoke upon the mansard roofs of dilapidated tenements that once were the mansions of wealthy citizens...Here block after block of 'marble fronts' and red brick mansions stand unaltered, except by the ravages of time." 12

The staid old mansions Chatfield-Taylor loved and remembered are now mostly gone. A recent windshield survey of the pre-1871 Fire buildings in the area between Van Buren, Randolph, Halsted and Ashland indicates that only the Groesbeck House and its neighbor to the west remain standing. There are a few other older residential and commercial buildings on adjacent streets, but none possessing the age and integrity of the Groesbeck House.

The Groesbeck House remains standing though its use followed the pattern remembered by Chatfield-Taylor. Actually, Dr. Groesbeck continued to practice there until his death in 1884, and his wife lived there until her death in 1897. In 1900,

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it was sold by their daughter Fannie to Richard Barlow. Significant first floor interior alterations--the lincrusta wainscoting, spindlework and wood floor parquetry--seem to date from around the time of the sale. The interior spindlework parallels the treatment of exterior woodwork found on many Queen Anne homes. The austere exterior of the Groesbeck House belies its more ornamented interior.

Records indicate that the house probably remained in private hands until 1923, when the property was sold to Joseph P. Baldwin, who ran a heating contracting business from the building until just recently. The upstairs served and continues to serve as rental apartments. What is miraculous is that the integrity of the building is so good--despite the changes in the character of the area and in its use.

Endnotes:

1. John Drury. Old Chicago Houses. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941.
2. Building permit records in the office of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks.
3. Frederick Cople Jahler. The Urban Establishment, Upper Strata in Boston, New York, Charleston, Chicago and Los Angeles. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1982, p. 468.
4. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. Chicago. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917.

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5. Ibid. p. 60.
6. Ibid. p. 58.
7. Most of this information comes from A. T. Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol II, Chicago: The A. T. Andreas Company, Publishers, 1885. p. 529
8. Mosher's 1876 Centennial Historical Album containing Photographs, Autographs and Biographies of Chicago Physicians, Vol. 5. p. 28.
9. Proposed Designation of the Abraham Groesbeck House, Commission on Chicago Landmarks, docket No. 92-9. p. 5.
10. Kenan Heise and Michael Edgerton. Chicago: Center for Enterprise. Volume I: the 19th Century. Woodland Hills, California: Windser Publications, inc. 1982. p. 80.
11. Harold M. Mayer and Richard C. Wade. Chicago: Birth of a Metropolis. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1973. p.151.
12. Chatfield-Taylor, p. 49.

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- Survey Form. 1304 West Washington Boulevard, Commission on Chicago Landmarks, November 13, 1987.
- Tract Book 451 D, Cook County Recorder of Deeds, Cook County Building, 118 North Clark Street. Chicago, Illinois. p. 164.
- "Washington Boulevard", Real Estate and Building Journal, April 12, 1873, p. 10.
- West Jackson Boulevard Historic District. National Register of Historic Places. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Abraham Groesbeck House

That part of Blocks 4 and 5 in Wrights Addition to Chicago as follows: Commencing on the North line of Washington Steet as now located at a point 287-1/2 feet West of the West line of Elizabeth Street; running thence North parallel with the West line of Elizabeth Street, k 180 feet to alley; thence West along south line of said alley 37-1/2 feet; thence Wouth paraliel with the West line of Elizabeth Street, k 180 feet to the north line of Washington Street; thence East along said North line 37-1/2 feet to the point of beginning, all in Cook County, Illinois

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 44 51250 46 36 790
 Zone Easting Northing

2
 Zone Easting Northing

3
 Zone Easting Northing

4
 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan S. Benjamin, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date August 28, 1992

street & number 711 Marion Avenue telephone (708) 432-1822

city or town Highland Park, state IL zip code 60035

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Joseph Pucci

street & number 1539 West Jackson Blvd. telephone _____

city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60607

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.